

EXHIBIT B

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equivalent sequence of statements expressed in another language. *See also:* assembler; compiler. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) (telephone switching systems) Equipment capable of interpreting and converting information from one form to another form. (COM) 312-1977w

(3) (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) An automatic means, usually a program, to translate machine language mnemonic symbols for computer operations into true machine language. Memory locations and input-output lines must be written in numerical code, not symbolically. (MIL) [2]

(4) (broadband local area networks) A frequency conversion device located at the headend. Its sole purpose is to provide gain and convert inbound signal frequencies to the outbound frequency range. (LM/C) 802.7-1989r

transliterate (1) (data management) To convert data character-by-character from one character set to another. (C) 610.5-1990w

(2) (data management) To convert the characters of one alphabet to the corresponding characters of another alphabet. (C) [20], [85]

transmissibility Ratio of the response at any one point in the equipment to the input of the equipment at a single frequency. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992, C37.81-1989r

transmission (1) (data transmission) The electrical transfer of a signal, message, or other form of intelligence from one location to another. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (laser maser) Passage of radiation through a medium. (LEO) 586-1980w

(3) (illuminating engineering) A general term for the process by which incident flux leaves a surface or medium on a side other than the incident side, without change in frequency. *Note:* Transmission through a medium is often a combination of regular and diffuse transmission. *See also:* regular transmission; diffuse transmission. (EEC/IE) [126]

(4) The propagation of a signal, message, or other form of intelligence by any means, such as optical fiber, wire, or visual means. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

transmission band (uniconductor waveguide) The frequency range above the cutoff frequency. *See also:* waveguide. (MTT) 146-1980w

transmission block character *See:* end of transmission block character.

transmission coefficient (1) (waveguide) (of a network) At a given frequency and for a given mode, the ratio of some quantity associated with the transmitted wave at a specified reference plane to the corresponding quantity in the incident wave at a specified reference plane. *Notes:* 1. The transmission coefficient may be different for different associated quantities, and the chosen quantity must be specified. The voltage transmission coefficient is commonly used and is defined as the complex ratio of the resultant electric field strength (or voltage) to that of the incident wave. Examples of other quantities are power or current. 2. An interface is a special case of a network where the reference planes associated with the incident and transmitted waves become coincident; in this case the voltage transmission coefficient is equal to one plus the voltage reflection coefficient. (MTT) 146-1980w

(2) (multiport) Ratio of the complex amplitude of the wave emerging from a port of a multiport terminated by reflectionless terminations to the complex amplitude of the wave incident upon another port. *See also:* reflection coefficient; scattering coefficient. (IM/HFIM) [40]

(3) *See also:* Fresnel coefficients. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

transmission control character (1) (A) Any control character used to control or facilitate transmission of data. **(B)** Any character transmitted that is not part of the message being transferred, but that is used to control or to facilitate the transfer. *Synonym:* communication control character. (C) 610.5-1990

(2) A control character used to control or facilitate transmission of data between DTEs. (C) 610.7-1995

transmission delay or propagation delay *See:* absolute delay.

transmission detector (1) (charged-particle detectors) (semiconductor radiation detectors) (x-ray energy spectrometers) A totally depleted detector whose thickness including its entrance and exit windows is sufficiently small to permit radiation to pass completely through the detector. (PE/NID/NP) 301-1976s, [124]

(2) (charged-particle detectors) A totally depleted detector in which the thickness, including entrance and exit windows, is sufficiently thin to permit radiation to pass completely through it. (NPS) 300-1988r

transmission error control The process that ensures no errors are introduced while transmitting data between sender and receiver. (C) 610.7-1995

transmission facility (data transmission) The transmission medium and all the associated equipment required to transmit a message. (PE) 599-1985w

transmission factor *See:* Fresnel coefficients.

transmission feeder A feeder forming part of a transmission circuit. *See also:* center of distribution. (T&D/PE) [10]

transmission frequency meter (waveguide) A cavity frequency meter that, when tuned, couples energy from a waveguide into a detector. *See also:* waveguide. (AP/ANT) [35], [84]

transmission format The specified arrangement of delimiter symbols or start and stop symbols and of data bit symbols that constitute a complete transmitted signal frame (PhPDU). Data bit symbols are always arranged in octets (8 b groupings). The definition of the transmission format also includes the selected encoding scheme, which is binary for low-speed operation and Manchester biphasic-L for high-speed operation. (EMB/MIB) 1073.4.1-2000

transmission gain (data transmission) General term used to denote an increase in signal power in transmission from one point to another. Gain is usually expressed in decibels and is widely used to denote transducer gain. (PE) 599-1985w

transmission level (data transmission) The ratio of the signal power at any point in a transmission system to the power at some point in the system chosen as a reference point. This ratio is usually expressed in decibels. The transmission level at the transmitting switchboard is frequently taken as the zero level reference point. (PE) 599-1985w

transmission level point (TLP) (1) For a particular point in a transmission system, the design signal level in dB relative to the level at the zero TLP reference point. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

(2) a point in a transmission system at which the ratio is specified in dB of the power of a test signal at that point to the power of a signal at a reference point. The reference level point, called the zero transmission level point (0 TLP), is an arbitrary established point relative to which transmission levels at all other points are specified. A signal level of X dBm at the 0 TLP is designated X dBm0. (COM/TA) 743-1995

transmission line (1) (A) (data transmission) (signal-transmission system) The conductive connections between system elements which carry signal power; A waveguide consisting of two or more conductors. **(B) (data transmission)** (electric power) A line used for electric power transmission. **(C) (data transmission)** (electromagnetic wave guidance) A system of material boundaries or structures for guiding electromagnetic waves, in the TEM (transverse electromagnetic) mode. Commonly a two-wire or coaxial system of conductors. (PE) 599-1985

(2) (planar transmission lines) A structure designed to guide the propagation of electromagnetic energy in a well-defined direction. For purposes of definition and description relating to wave propagation, planar transmission lines are usually assumed to be of invariant cross section along the direction of propagation. *See also:* load leads. (MTT) 1004-1987w